

## CHAPTER 6

# TRAIN-THE-TRAINER PROGRAM

*This chapter helps the leader develop a good train-the-trainer program. The goal of this program is to certify qualified machine gun trainers and achieve a high state of combat readiness. Knowledgeable, small-unit leaders and trainers are the key to any successful marksmanship training program; however, the entire leadership must be involved in the execution of training to standard. An effective train-the-trainer program reflects the priority, emphasis, and interest of the leaders and trainers to see that execution of training to standard is achieved.*

*The objectives of the train-the-trainer program are to develop in every machine gun trainer the confidence, willingness, knowledge, and skills required to consistently train their soldiers to be effective in combat.*

### 6-1. MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASK LIST

The unit's combat mission is considered when establishing training priorities. This not only applies to the tasks selected but to the conditions under which the tasks are to be preformed. The tasks for the METL are developed for both defensive and offensive operations. Machine gun marksmanship will be a critical individual, crew and leader task. Each commander should develop a METL and organize a training program that devotes adequate time to conduct marksmanship training.

### 6-2. TRAINER ASSESSMENT

The leaders are also involved in determining the proficiency of potential trainers by reviewing the following information.

a. **Selection.** Trainers should be selected from the most highly qualified soldiers available within the unit. These soldiers should be knowledgeable of the machine guns, a high degree of proficiency in applying the fundamentals, and demonstrate a motivated attitude for marksmanship training. The leaders must ensure that a high level of proficiency is maintained. Knowledgeable trainers are the key to any successful training program.

b. **Trainer Course.** Once the leaders have identified these soldiers possessing the required knowledge, skills, and motivation in machine gun marksmanship, they must then ensure this knowledge can be effectively taught to other soldiers.

c. **Training.** There are several available means that may be used in the progression of trainer training or that can easily be tailored to the certain needs of the command. The more time and training initially invested, the better the trainer will be. The leaders should periodically evaluate each trainer and replace any that loses his motivation or desire. To maintain interest in the program, leaders should have a way of promoting competition and awards the best trainer.

### 6-3. ASSISTANT TRAINERS AND CADRE COACHES

Assisting the trainer and coaching a soldier to fire the machine gun are highly technical jobs that must be done well. The most valuable soldiers in the program are those who not only have obtained a high standard, but those who can effectively teach this knowledge to

others. Once the individual is consistent in this train-the-trainer program, he can then develop into a competent assistant trainer. It is worth the effort to train these individuals to become a successful assistant trainer, because experience has shown that such training also develops leadership ability.

a. The primary responsibility of assistant trainers is to train individuals in the effective use of the machine gun. In addition, assistant trainers are responsible for enforcing safety regulations. They must maintain strict discipline on the firing lane at all times and constantly enforce compliance with the range regulations and training guidance.

b. To be an assistant trainer, a soldier must know the principles of accurate firing and coaching techniques, and he must have the following qualifications as well.

(1) *Knowledge*. The assistant trainer must know this manual. He must be prepared to accurately answer any question on the subject of marksmanship. Then, he must develop his ability to observe the actions of the soldier quickly and to correct them with sound recommendations.

(2) *Patience*. Gunners can be persuaded to accept the principles and procedures by patient repetition and demonstration.

(3) *Understanding*. The assistant trainers that have good "firing lane manners" enhance the success of training. Training new gunners is stressful to the soldiers and the trainers. The soldier may be sensitive to abruptness, impatience, or a lack of sympathy with his difficulties; and he will immediately react unfavorably to evidence of such attitude on the part of the coach.

(4) *Consideration*. Most soldiers, even those who do not fire well, enjoy firing and begin with a positive interest in their performance on the range. If the assistant trainer is considerate of his pupils' feelings from the beginning and encourages them throughout their training, he will find training a pleasant and rewarding duty.

(5) *Ability to Maintain Respect*. When a soldier is assigned the duties of assistant trainer, he too is an expert and should receive the same respect as the primary trainer. The assistant trainer must retain that respect throughout his contact with students by showing a thorough knowledge of his subject in a dignified manner.

(6) *Alertness*. Even the most capable student may forget or neglect some essential point in his instruction in the excitement of firing on the range. The assistant trainer must always be alert and patiently correct him as often as necessary. He must keep the gunners encouraged throughout the instruction by making the most of all progress. The assistant trainer must not allow his students to become discouraged or to lose interest.

(7) *Helpful Attitude*. When assisting on the range, as in most other lines of instruction, a combative, hard-boiled attitude is rarely effective.

(8) *Ability to Provide Encouragement*. The assistant trainer can encourage his soldiers by convincing them there is no mystery about good firing: The weapon and ammunition are mechanically developed for accuracy. The assistant trainer is there to assist the gunner and to help him gain the experience that produces a good marksman.

#### **6-4. PROGRAM PHASES**

Since firing is a learning process, certain prerequisites must be satisfied before a trainer passes from one phase of marksmanship to another. The trainer must qualify with the machine gun (the trainer must pass all tasks and qualify on the 10-meter and transition

fire) that he will be teaching to the machine gunners in his unit. To obtain maximum results on the battlefield, the machine gunners are trained in the fundamentals before they engage a combat target. The phases of the train-the-trainer program are to develop this structure in the most progressive manner. They are sequenced to train-the-trainer in teaching tasks necessary to produce a quality machine gunner and a machine gun team.

a. **Preliminary Gunnery.** The machine gunners must receive this training before live firing. It is during this phase that sound foundations of good firing principles are constructed, reviewed, and reinforced. The degree of proficiency obtained or retained by the machine gunners depends on the foundation built during this phase. Correct firing and good safety habits must become natural. Drilling of the fundamentals and continued leader emphasis will bring the greatest return in the shortest time. Proper firing is a physical skill, which must be learned. When practiced, the process becomes a learned skill that will be retained. However, good firing is a perishable skill. All machine gunners must periodically familiarize themselves with the fundamentals regardless of their years of marksmanship experience. Even experienced machine gunners will develop a deficiency in applying certain fundamentals (for example, overconfidence).

b. **Basic Gunnery.** This training teaches the trainers how to qualify, plan, set up, and conduct 10-meter and transition firing exercises on the available ranges.

c. **Advanced Gunnery.** This training teaches the trainer how to develop teamwork among the machine gun teams. This training also gives them confidence in their ability to deliver a large volume of accurate fire against targets. During this phase, the trainer is responsible for the conduct of assault firing exercises. These exercises consist of assault fire, NBC assault fire, and field fire on available ranges.

## 6-5. TRAINING TASKS

This paragraph assists trainers in effectively training soldiers assigned to any machine gun team. It explains the tasks, organization, equipment needed, and instruction sequence for the three phases of gunnery. However, unit SOPs or post regulations may direct increases or decreases in these prescribed requirements.

a. **Phase I, Preliminary Gunnery Training.** This phase covers the basics that each trainer must know to teach the general care and maintenance of the machine gun.

(1) *Task 1: (071-312-3025) Disassemble the Machine Gun.* The trainer stresses that this task is not done hurriedly, because the soldiers may damage parts of the machine gun.

(a) **Equipment Needed.** A table is needed for placement of the machine gun so that the soldiers may better see the removal of parts of the gun. Nomenclature charts or mats are material aids in explaining mechanical training, and they help the gunners learn the nomenclature of parts.

(b) **Class Organization.** One assistant trainer is assigned for each group if possible; otherwise, assistant trainers are placed where they can supervise assigned groups.

(c) **Sequence of Training.** The trainer presents a brief history of the machine guns. He stresses the combat role it has played and the mission it is assigned. He emphasizes the purpose, scope, and importance of the instruction to be presented. He gives a brief description of the operation, general data, and exterior nomenclature of the machine gun. Assistant trainers should clear and disassemble the machine gun as the trainer explains the procedures. The gunners then practice until they become skilled in disassembly and

can demonstrate this task to standards to either the trainer or assistant trainers. This practice often encourages the gunners to practice during free time and develops their individual skill and initiative.

(2) *Task 2: (071-025-0001) Perform Operator Maintenance on the Machine Gun.* The subtasks are inspect, clean, and lubricate.

(a) Equipment Needed. The trainer needs one cleaning rod and one dummy round for each machine gun, bore cleaner, (one cleaning reamer, one combination regulator scraper, one combination scraper and extractor tool), lubricating oil, patches, and rags. The trainer displays all the available cleaning materials, lubricants, and rust preventatives.

(b) Class Organization. One assistant trainer is assigned for each group if possible; otherwise, the assistant trainers are placed where they can supervise assigned groups.

(c) Sequence of Training. The trainer emphasizes meticulous cleaning, lubrication, inspection, and preventive maintenance to ensure performance. The care and cleaning period is used to further the gunner's knowledge of the nomenclature and skill in disassembly. The trainer emphasizes inspection, care, and preventive maintenance during combat conditions, which is the final test of the weapon maintenance program. Practical work is conducted. The trainer points out the differences in care and cleaning following an NBC attack. He emphasizes the importance of frequent inspection as a means of ensuring proper maintenance of the machine guns.

(3) *Task 3: (071-312-4025) Assemble the Machine Gun.*

(a) Equipment Needed. A table is needed for placement of the machine gun so that the soldiers may better see the removal of the parts. Nomenclature charts or mats are material aids in explaining mechanical training, and they help the gunners to learn the nomenclature of parts.

(b) Class Organization. One assistant trainer is assigned for each group if possible; otherwise, assistant trainers are placed where they can supervise assigned groups.

(c) Sequence of Training. Assistant trainers should assemble the machine gun as the trainer explains the procedures. The gunners practice until they become proficient in assembly and can demonstrate this task to standards to either the trainer or assistant trainer.

(4) *Task 4: (071-312-4026) Explain the Operation of the Machine Gun.*

(a) Equipment Needed. One machine gun placed on a table; one belt of six dummy rounds (5.56-mm or 7.62-mm linked), and a cleaning rod for each gunner.

(b) Class Organization. One assistant trainer is assigned for each group if possible; otherwise, assistant trainers are placed where they can supervise assigned groups.

(c) Sequence of Training. The trainer explains and the assistant trainer demonstrates loading, unloading, and clearing the machine gun. The trainer stresses the safety factors involved. The assistant trainer demonstrates letting the bolt go forward when the barrel is out of the machine gun. (Damage could be done to the chamber or the face of the bolt if the barrel is left in.)

(5) *Task 5: (071-312-3026) Explain the Functioning of the Machine Gun.*

(a) Equipment Needed. One machine gun for each gunner as in previous mechanical training instruction. Graphic training aids are useful if the class is about platoon size; otherwise, GTAs may be made available for study and discussion during breaks.

(b) Class Organization. One assistant trainer is assigned for each group if possible; otherwise, assistant trainers are placed where they can supervise assigned groups.

(c) Sequence of Training. Functioning is divided into eight steps—feeding, chambering, locking, firing, unlocking, extracting, ejecting, and cocking. The assistant trainer duplicates each demonstration on the machine gun with each group. Functioning is taught by seeing how the parts work, rather than by memorizing the text. The trainer tests retention of the training by asking questions concerning the steps of functioning.

(6) *Task 6: (071-312-3029) Explain Malfunction, Stoppage, Immediate Action, and Remedial Action.*

(a) Equipment Needed. A table is needed for placement of the machine gun so that the soldiers may better see the removal of parts. Nomenclature charts or mats are material aids in explaining mechanical training, and they help the gunners learn the nomenclature of parts.

(b) Class Organization. One assistant trainer is assigned for each group if possible; otherwise, assistant trainers are placed where they can supervise assigned groups.

(c) Sequence of Training. Malfunction and stoppages charts may be used as a guide in presenting instruction. These charts may be available from the local Training Support Center or the trainer can use tables of the appropriate chapters for the machine gun. The trainer stresses precision in detecting the cause and reducing stoppages. As the gunners progress, the trainer has them concentrate on speed in applying immediate action and other methods of reducing a stoppage. He stresses safety precautions in connection with a hangfire or cook off.

(7) *Task 7: (071-312-3030) Explain the Procedures for Sight Adjustments and Mechanical Zero.*

(a) Equipment Needed. A table is needed for placement of the machine gun so that the soldiers may better see the removal of parts. Nomenclature charts or mats are material aids in explaining mechanical training, and they help the gunners learn the nomenclature of parts, plus tripod. (Front sight adjustment tool for the M240B.)

(b) Class Organization. One assistant trainer is assigned for each group if possible; otherwise, assistant trainers are placed where they can supervise assigned groups.

(c) Sequence of Training. Assistant trainers demonstrate, while trainers describe the proper techniques to mechanically zero the machine gun. The trainer then describes sight adjustments. The trainer emphasizes the number of clicks in relation to the targets for M240B only.

(8) *Task 8: (071-020-0006) Explain the M122 or M122A1 Tripod with Appropriate Mounting Equipment.*

(a) Equipment Needed. One machine gun mounted on an M122 or M122A1 tripod complete with appropriate mounting equipment placed on a table. GTAs and film strips if available.

(b) Class Organization. One assistant trainer is assigned for each group if possible; otherwise, assistant trainers are placed where they can supervise assigned groups.

(c) Sequence of Training. The assistant trainers demonstrate, while the trainers describe the general nomenclature, data, functioning, and operation of the tripod with the appropriate mounting equipment.

(9) *Task 9: (071-020-0006) Place the Machine Gun Into Operation on the M122 or M122A1 Tripod with Appropriate Mounting Equipment Using Crew Exercises.*

(a) *Equipment Needed.* Basic TOE and individual equipment.

(b) *Class Organization.* Gunners are divided into three-man crews. To aid control and supervision, equipment is aligned with engineer tape or wire with the gunners in files behind the equipment.

(c) *Sequence of Training.* Assistant trainers demonstrate, while trainers explain how to place the machine gun into operation on the tripod with the appropriate mounting equipment. The crew drill is the first step in developing teamwork. Precision is a must for each crewmember. Crewmembers practice their duties with precision. Speed is increased as precision is attained. In advanced training, speed drills create interest and stimulate competition, while developing teamwork and testing individual crew performance. A well-trained crew can place the machine gun into action or take it out of action in 25 seconds.

(10) *Task 10: (071-312-3025) Demonstrate Fundamentals of Marksmanship.*

(a) *Equipment Needed.* One machine gun and a basic machine gun target for each firing lane on a range of suitable training area equipped with a prone and fighting position.

(b) *Class Organization.* The maximum number of required gunners is on the firing line or suitable training area.

(c) *Sequence of Training.* The trainer conducts conference, demonstration, and practical work on the fundamentals of marksmanship (steady position, aim, breath control, trigger control).

(11) *Task 11: (071-312-3026) Demonstrate Fundamentals of Firing Positions.*

(1) *Equipment Needed.* One machine gun and a basic machine gun target for each firing lane on a range of suitable training area equipped with a prone and fighting position.

(2) *Class Organization.* The maximum number of required gunners is on the firing line or suitable training area.

(3) *Sequence of Training.* The trainer conducts conference, demonstration, and practical work on the fundamentals of marksmanship (steady position, aim, breath control, trigger control).

(12) *Task 12: (071-312-3027) Demonstrate Fundamentals of Traverse and Search.*

(a) *Equipment Needed.* One machine gun and a basic machine gun target for each firing lane on a range of suitable training area equipped with a prone and fighting position.

(b) *Class Organization.* The maximum number of required gunners is on the firing line or suitable training area.

(c) *Sequence of Training.* The trainer conducts conference, demonstration, and practical work on the fundamentals of marksmanship (steady position, aim, breath control, trigger control).

(13) *Task 13: (071-312-3031) Demonstrate Fundamentals of Engaging Night, NBC, and Moving Targets.*

(a) *Equipment Needed.* One machine gun, one night vision sight, one protective mask with gloves for each gunner, and a basic machine gun target for each firing lane on a range of suitable training area equipped with a prone and fighting position.

(b) *Class Organization.* The maximum number of required gunners is on the firing line or suitable training area.

(c) Sequence of Training. The trainer conducts conference, demonstration, and practical work on the fundamentals of marksmanship (steady position, aim, breath control, trigger control).

(14) *Task 14: (071-025-0007) Demonstrate Fire Commands.*

(a) Equipment Needed. One machine gun and a basic machine gun target for each firing lane on a range of suitable training area equipped with a prone and fighting position. GTAs and film strips if available.

(b) Class Organization. The maximum number of required gunners is on the firing line or suitable training area.

(c) Sequence of Training. The trainer conducts conference, demonstration, and practical work on the fundamentals of marksmanship (steady position, aim, breath control, trigger control), plus, the trainer gives the fire commands. (See Chapter 5.)

(15) *Task 15: (071-025-0007) Execute Dry-Fire Exercises.*

(a) Equipment Needed. One machine gun and a basic machine gun target for each firing lane on a range of suitable training area equipped with a prone and fighting position.

(b) Class Organization. The maximum number of required gunners is on the firing line or suitable training area.

(c) Sequence of Training. The trainer conducts conference, demonstration, and practical work on the fundamentals of marksmanship (steady position, aim, breath control, trigger control), plus, the trainer give the fire commands. (See Chapter 4.)

b. **Phase II, Basic Gunnery Training.** The information learned in this phase is essential to the development of the trainer who is to conduct the 10-meter firing, day transition firing, day NBC firing, and night transition instructional firing for the machine gun. The trainer must be qualified or certified on Phase I before moving to Phase II.

(1) *Task 16: (071-312-3031) Conduct 10-Meter Firing.*

(a) Equipment Needed. One machine gun and basic machine gun target (10-meter) for each firing lane; stopwatches; patches; and cleaning rods. Sound equipment is desirable during firing.

(b) Class Organization. The maximum number of required gunners is on the firing line with the remainder receiving concurrent instruction in the rear training area.

(c) Sequence of Instruction. The unit is assembled, given instructions, and briefed on the training that will be conducted while they are on the range. The trainer conducts conference, demonstration, and practical work on emplacing the machine gun on the firing lane. He places emphasis on preparation of the machine gun for firing, including safety checks. The interval between the two portions of the control command should be sufficient to permit the execution of the command and to allow the assistant gunner to perform his duties. Assistant gunners are required to perform their duties quickly and precisely. During practice, the trainer must ensure that the gunner is in the proper position before he is permitted to shoot. The OIC controls all firing. If space permits, all personnel are placed on the firing line. After the briefing, they are organized into firing orders and moved to firing lanes. Lanes are conducted IAW local range policies. Firing is conducted as described in Chapter 4. Concurrent training stations:

- Mechanical training.
- Care and cleaning.
- Any other machine gun subjects in which additional training is needed.

(2) *Task 17: (071-312-3031) Conduct Daytime Transition Fire on the Multipurpose Machine Gun Range.*

(a) Equipment Needed. Requires one machine gun for each firing lane, single and double E-type silhouette targets, and cleaning rods. Sound equipment is desirable during firing.

(b) Class Organization. Preferably, one gunner and one assistant gunner for each firing lane. Personnel not required in the operation of the range should receive concurrent training in rear area.

(c) Sequence of Instruction. The unit is assembled, given instructions, and briefed on the training that will be conducted while they are on the range. Before the conference and demonstration of firing, the trainer briefly reviews range estimation and techniques of adjustment. He also explains the characteristics of machine gun fire and their effect on field targets. The machine guns are zeroed at a known distance on the transition range. The gunner receiving the instruction should do the zeroing. The lane NCO requires the gunner to be in the correct position before letting him fire. The assist gunner helps the gunner in locating the targets and aids him in hitting the targets. The acting safety NCO may assist the assist gunner in locating the targets, but he is not permitted to aid in range estimation or fire adjustment. After the gunners complete this exercise, the gunner and assist gunner rotates duties. After completion of both gunner and assist gunner, the next gun team moves up. The OIC controls all firing. If space permits, all personnel are placed on the firing line. After the briefing, they are organized into firing orders and moved to firing lanes. Lanes are conducted IAW local range policies. Firing is conducted as described in Chapter 4. Concurrent training stations:

- Mechanical training.
- Care and cleaning.
- Any other machine gun subjects in which additional training is needed.

(3) *Task 18: (071-010-0006) Demonstrate Fundamentals of Engaging NBC Targets.*

(a) Equipment Needed. One machine gun, protective mask and gloves for every gunner, and a basic machine gun target (10-meter) for each firing lane on a range of suitable training area equipped with a prone and fighting position.

(b) Class Organization. The maximum number of required teams is on the firing line or suitable training area.

(c) Sequence of Training. The unit is assembled, given instructions, and briefed on the training that will be conducted while they are on the range. The trainer conducts conference, demonstration, and practical work on the fundamentals of marksmanship (steady position, aim, breath control, trigger control) while wearing the protective mask and gloves. (Same as Task 16.) After the briefing, they are organized into firing orders and moved to firing lanes. Lanes are conducted IAW local range policies. Firing is conducted as described in Chapter 4, Firing Tables I or IV. Concurrent training stations, using sand tables, charts, diagrams, or terrain, are set up to review rapid reloading techniques while wearing a protective mask and gloves:

- Mechanical training.
- Care and cleaning.
- Any other machine gun subjects in which additional training is needed.



(4) *Task 19: (071-025-0007) Conduct NBC Familiarization Transition Fire.*

(a) Equipment Needed. Requires protective mask and gloves, one machine gun, and appropriate ammunition for each firing lane, single and double E-type silhouette targets, and cleaning rods. Sound equipment is desirable during firing.

(b) Class Organization. Preferably, one gunner and one assistant gunner for each firing lane. Personnel not required in the operation of the range should receive concurrent training in rear area.

(c) Sequence of Instruction. The unit is assembled, given instructions and briefed on the training that will be conducted while they are on the range. The trainer conducts conference, demonstration, and practical work on the fundamentals of marksmanship (steady position, aim, breath control, trigger control) while wearing the protective mask and gloves. (Same as Task 16.) After the briefing, they are organized into firing orders and moved to firing lanes. Lanes are conducted IAW local range policies. Firing is conducted as described in Chapter 4, Firing Tables II or V. Concurrent training stations, using sand tables, charts, diagrams, or terrain, are set up to review rapid reloading techniques while wearing a protective mask and gloves:

- Mechanical training.
- Care and cleaning.
- Any other machine gun subjects in which additional training is needed.

(5) *Task 20: (071-010-0001) Conduct Nighttime Transition Fire.*

(a) Equipment Needed. One machine gun for each firing lane with appropriate night vision sight, and appropriate ammunition for each firing lane, single and double E-type silhouette targets, and cleaning rods. Sound equipment is desirable during firing.

(b) Class Organization. The firing area should have seating for the entire group during conferences. After the conference, the group is divided into small groups for practical work under the control of the assistant trainers. The OIC controls all firing. If space permits, all personnel are placed on the firing line. Requirements for the various exercises should be simple and progressive. If possible, the trainer selects terrain for the subject; otherwise, he applies the subject to the terrain.

(c) Sequence of Instruction. The unit is assembled, given instructions, and briefed on the training that will be conducted while they are on the range. Before the conference and demonstration, the trainer conducts the preparatory exercises of mounting the night vision sight and seating, boresighting, and zeroing procedures for the sight. He should also review and discuss range estimation, techniques of fire, adjustment, and characteristics of the machine gun fire. The machine gun should be zeroed to the sight using the night fire procedures in Chapter 4, Firing Tables III or VI. The acting safety NCO for each lane requires the gunner to be in the correct position before letting him fire. The OIC controls all firing. If space permits, all personnel are placed on the firing line. At the completion of the exercise, the next gunner moves up. After the briefing, they are organized into firing orders and moved to firing lanes. Lanes are conducted IAW local range policies. Firing is conducted as described in Chapter 4, Firing Tables III or VI. Concurrent training stations:

- Mechanical training.
- Care and cleaning
- Any other machine gun subjects in which additional training is needed.

c. **Phase III, Advanced Gunnery Training.** This training phase enables the trainer to develop his advanced skills. (See Chapter 5.)

(1) *Task 21: (071-025-0007) Conduct Day Assault Fire.*

(a) Equipment Needed. One machine gun and appropriate ammunition for each firing lane.

(b) Class Organization. The multipurpose machine gun transition range is used if the installation has one. *If need be, the lanes are modified so that the gunner has a trail of at least 150 meters in front of the weapon position.* The training area should have seating for the entire group during conferences. After the conferences, the group is divided into firing orders. If the group is large, two firing orders are placed on the firing line and all other personnel go to the concurrent training area for practical work under the control of the assistant gunners. The OIC controls all firing. If the group is small, all personnel go to the firing line at once. Requirements for the various exercises should be simple and progressive. If possible, the trainer selects terrain for the subject; otherwise, he applies the subject to the terrain.

(c) Sequence of Instruction. The unit is assembled, given instructions, and briefed on the training that will be conducted while they are on the range. After the briefing, they are organized into firing orders and moved to firing lanes. Lanes are conducted IAW local range policies. Firing is conducted as described in Chapter 5. Concurrent training stations, using sand tables, charts, diagrams, or terrain, are set up to review rapid reloading techniques. The OIC controls all firing. If space permits, all personnel are placed on the firing line.

- Underarm-firing position.
- Hip-firing position.
- Rapid reloading techniques.
- Any other machine gun subjects in which additional training is needed.

(2) *Task 22: (071-025-0009) Conduct NBC Assault Fire With the Machine Gun.*

(a) Equipment Needed. Requires protective mask and gloves, one machine gun, and appropriate ammunition for each firing lane.

(b) Class Organization. The maximum number of required gunners is on the firing line with the remainder receiving concurrent instruction in the rear training area.

(c) Sequence of Instruction. The unit is assembled, given instructions, and briefed on the training that will be conducted while they are on the range. After the briefing, they are organized into firing orders and moved to firing lanes. Lanes are conducted IAW local range policies. Firing is conducted as described in Chapter 5. Concurrent training stations, using sand tables, charts, diagrams, or terrain, are set up to review rapid reloading techniques while wearing a protective mask and gloves:

- Underarm-firing position while wearing a protective mask and gloves.
- Hip-firing position while wearing a protective mask and gloves.
- Rapid reloading techniques while wearing a protective mask and gloves.
- Any other machine gun subjects in which additional training is needed.

## 6-6. TRAINER CERTIFICATION PROGRAM

The certification program standardizes procedures for certifying and sustaining the proficiency of trainers. Their technical expertise must be continuously refreshed and updated, and leaders must manage it closely. One of the goals of the program is for the trainer to know the training mission.

a. **Training Base.** The training base can expect the same personnel changes as any other organization. Soldiers assigned as machine gun trainers have varying experience and knowledge of training procedures and methods. Therefore, the trainer certification program must address these variables. As a minimum, formal records document the trainer's progress in the certification program. All machine gun trainers must complete the three phases of machine gun training, and they must update their training quarterly.

b. **Certification Program Outline.** All trainers must attend, then conduct, all phases of the train-the-trainer program. Certified trainers have demonstrated the ability to train soldiers, to diagnose and correct problems, and to achieve standards. Those who fail to attend or fail any phase of the diagnostic examination will be assigned to subsequent training. The personnel designated to present instruction must complete the phases of the program in the prescribed sequence.

(1) *Phase I, Program Orientation.* In order for leaders to certify trainers, the trainers must visit training sites and ranges and demonstrate an understanding of—

- The certification program concept.
- The unit's marksmanship training outline and strategy.
- Issued reference materials and when to use which.

(2) *Phase II, Preliminary Gunnery.* During Phase II, the trainer must demonstrate his mastery of the fundamentals of marksmanship. He should complete within two weeks after completing Phase I. Leaders should review the following fundamentals. They record and maintain the results of this review on a trainer's progression sheet IAW the unit SOP:

- Characteristics.
- Capabilities.
- Disassembly.
- Cleaning, lubrication, and inspection.
- Assembly.
- Range determination and estimation.
- Classes of fire.
- Application of fire.
- Fire commands.
- Loading.
- Unloading.
- Immediate actions.
- Sight manipulations.
- Traverse and search.

(3) *Phase III, Basic Gunnery.* During this phase, the trainer must first qualify with the machine gun, then he must set up and conduct firing on the various ranges. He must brief leaders, explaining the targets as well as zeroing and scoring procedures. He explains the purpose of transition firing, field-zero procedures, range layout, and the conduct of training on the transition range. This briefing validates that he has the knowledge

necessary to conduct training. Leaders add the results of this interview to the trainer's progression sheet.

(4) *Phase IV, Advanced Gunnery*. This is the final test of the trainer's ability to train. He must set up a range and train at least one person. If ammunition is available, he conducts a firing exercise. If ammunition is not available, he is judged based on the quality of training.